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WORLD YOUTH FEDERATION COMMISSION CONVENES

AU251854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- An enlarged meeting started in Bucharest, on April 25 of the Commission on Europe and North America of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. The meeting is attended by representatives of the federation's member organizations from 27 countries.

They will exchange views for three days on the ways and means of action of the young generation today in the struggle for peace and disarmament, nuclear above all, against the arms race and the outer space militarization.

The debates will also cover issues of youth cooperation, of the collaboration of youth and students at a European level, of increasing the young generation's contribution to the settlement of the major issues of international life, starting from the results and experience acquired in the International Youth Year "participation, development, peace" and the involvement of the youth organization in observing the International Year of Peace.

Debated are also aspects of involvement of the prgressive and democratic youth organizations in the anti-imperialist solidarity movement, in the struggle for securing the fundamental right of people to work, to life, for a better and more just world.

Concludes 27 Apr

AU271439 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1352 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/4/1986 -- On April 27 an enlarged reunion of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Commission for Europe and North America, in which representatives of 32 youth organizations of 26 countries and of West Berlin participated, concluded in Bucharest on April 27.

For three days the reunion debated the major problems confronting the young generation in the world, the prospects of enhancing the contribution made by the democratic and progressive youth movement to solving them. A distinct place way held by an analysis of the ways and means to intensify the struggle for peace, for halting the arms race, to pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The participants in the reunion endorsed a document regarding their stance on the problems they debated, which asserts the support the youth organizations they represent will further offer to the force of peace, of general progress.

ALIA, OTHER LEADERS VOTE FOR COUNCILS, COURTS

AU271911 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] At 8 o'clock, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, comes to vote. The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, and the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, come to vote together with him.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrade accompanying him were welcomed by the first secretary of the Tirana district party committee, Comrade Piro Kondi, the chairman of the Executive Committee of district people's council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, and leading cadres of the party organisation and of the Democratic Front of the zone.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets cordially with inhabitants of the quarter, working people, veterans, youngsters and Enver's Pioneers, who applaud for a long time.

Amidst the great enthusiasm, Comrade Ramiz Alia enters the voting center and meets warmly with the members of the commission. Then he takes the ballot and casts it in the voting box. Comrades Adil Carcani and Rita Marko voted as well. Again enthusiasm and cheers in front of the voting center, Comrade Ramiz Alia is seen off with great love by the inhabitants of the quarter, from who this day will remain unforgettable.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present, Comrades Manush Myftiu, Hajredin Celiky, Foto Cami, Simon Stefani, Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai, Besnik Bekteshi, Prokop Murra, Llambe Gigprifti and Vangjel Cerrava voted in the voting centers of Tirana City.

Amidst revolutionary enthusiasm, elections to the people's councils and people's courts continued in all the districts of the country today with the legitimate pride for the victories achieved in the years of the people's power, with profound veneration and gratitude for the immortal deed of the beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the electors voted for the best sons and daughters, to make the homeland stronger and more prosperous.

Comrade Muho Asllani voted in the No. 6 voting center of Vasil Shanto quarter of Shkoder District.

Comrade Pali Miska voted in the No. 4 voting center of 29 Nentori quarter of the city of Fier.

Comrade Qirjako Mihali voted in the No. 1 voting center of the city of Durres.

The same enthusiasm was noticed also in the elections to the people's councils and people's courts in other districts of the country.

Election Results

AU282009 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Communique on the conclusion of the elections for people's councils and people's courts:

On 27 April, 1986, throughout the entire territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and with the mobilization of the revolutionary masses, elections were held for the people's councils of the districts, cities, city districts, grouped cities and villages, villages, and for the judges of all the people's courts. For this great political event, the working masses of our country successfully fulfilled the pledges they had made and undertook many mass actions. They went to the polls with many achievements behind them, fulfilling the important tasks set by the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee Plenums. From the study of documents which have come to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from the executive committees of the district people's councils, it has emerged that the elections were everywhere conducted in complete accord with the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and with the decree on the elections to the people's councils and people's courts. The total number of registered electors in the list of voters is 1,796,948. One hundred percent of them took part in the election. More than 99.99 percent of electors voted for candidates of the Democratic Front to the district people's councils. There were 10 opposing votes. More than 99.99 percent of electors voted for candidates of the Democratic Front to the city people's councils; one voted against. More than 99.99 percent of the electors voted for Democratic Front candidates to the city district people's councils; seven voted against. More than 99.99 percent of the electors voted for Democratic Front candidates to the people's council grouped villages; 21 voted against. More than 99.99 of the electors voted for the Democratic Front candidates to the village people's councils; 123 voted against. More than 99.99 of the electors voted for the Democratic Front candidates to the office of the people's judges; 41 voted against. More than 99.99 of the electors voted for Democratic Front candidates to the office of assistant judge; 14 voted against. The electoral commission for polling stations found 185 ballots which are declared invalid. The hundred percent participation of the masses in the elections and their 99.99 percent vote for the candidates of the Democratic Front is the highest expression of the conviction and determination of our people to progress always on the road of socialism, following the teachings of our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. It is a brilliant expression of the steely unity of the people round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head. It is an expression of their determination for the constant strengthening and revolutionizing of the power of the people, and unshakable faith in the happy and secure future of our socialist fatherland. This magnificent victory for the party line will be an inspiration and fresh encouragement for mobilization and new revolutionary zeal among the working masses, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan of the first year of the Eight 5-Year-Plan, to go to the ninth party congress and the 45th anniversary of the party's foundation with new successes and great victories. From the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, 28 April, 1986.

POLISARIO FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 APR

AU271417 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 27 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, a delegation of the Arab Saharan Democratic Republic, headed by the member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front and information minister of the Arab Saharan Democratic Republic, Brahim Hakim, arrived in our country on a friendly visit on April 26. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the general secretary of the Democratic Front of Albanian, Xhorxhi Robo, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; Jorgo Melica, director at the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Zeqi Agolli, and others.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES WORK CHANGES

AU262036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] At an expanded meeting of the Council of Ministers the directions were discussed for further improving the work of the Council of Ministers in order to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Measures were adopted for fulfilling the tasks stemming from the document "For Qualitatively New Growth of the Economy" drawn up under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. It was stressed that the strategy defined by the congress for implementing the scientific-technical revolution and accelerating the pace and economic development of the country on a qualitatively new basis set exceptionally high demands for the work of the government and its organs.

Measures were adopted for the Council of Ministers, as a supreme executive and competent organ of state power, to carry out in a timely manner a profound reorganization of its own entire activity and bring it into conformity with the new tasks. Special attention was given to the practical measures for eliminating the bureaucratic atmosphere and departmental approach toward work, and for raising the level of initiative and responsibility of the economic organizations and their subdivisions, while the economic levers and dialogue are to ensure the unity of collective and public interests.

The issue of the further improvement of the style and methods of work of the government and its organs was discussed at length. The principle is to be applied unconditionally that questions should be solved basically at the appropriate managerial level under whose competence they are while guaranteeing the plenipotentiary activity of the self-governing organizations in accordance with the rights and responsibilities given to them. A radical reduction is envisaged in the vast flow of reports and proposals presented to the government, as well as an increase in efficient and businesslike attitudes and unity between words and deeds. Special importance was attached to tightening control and increasing responsibility in realtion to the execution of decisions at all levels, down from the Council of Ministers to the individual labor collective.

The government defined concrete obligations for the councils with the Council of ministers, the ministers, departments, and economic organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The elaboration of the plan for the Ninth 5-Year Plan on a qualitatively new basis was defined as an exceptionally important task, the solution of which would contribute to ensuring high rates of economic growth. In accordance with this, it was decided to prepare the economic mechanism for the 5-year-plan period. Special attention was paid to the immediate tasks for improving the stable pace of production, for guaranteeing the basic proportions in the development of the economy, and ensuring the entire execution of the plan for the half-year and until the end of the first year of the 5-year plan period.

SECURITY CLAMPDOWN LINKED TO POSSIBLE TERRORISM

AU281538 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (AFP) -- The Bulgarian Government has ordered a security clampdown in the capital and other cities, apparently fearing new terrorist attacks after a series of unclaimed bomb blasts from summer 1984 to March 1985.

Sofia Airport is guarded by men from armoured troop transports, and most public buildings by two new elite units -- "Red Berets" in battledress with automatic arms, and "Blue Berets" said to report to the Interior Ministry. At the rail station, this correspondent saw many militia round escalators at 11 p.m., and frequent patrols in near-deserted corridors.

According to persistant rumours, there have been bomb alerts in recent weeks at the station, Pirogov Hospital, and the big Tsum department store the day it reopened after renovation, a few days before the 13th party congress from April 2 to 5. Bulgarian party chief Todor Zhivkov cancelled a visit to the store due the same day.

Road checks, severe for the congress, meanwhile continue. Systematic searches have been seen on a big highway, and some militia have for some time had a second, Scorpio-type heavy revolver -- a "killer," a specialist said.

"It is very clear the Bulgarian authorities are worried about the problem of internal security," one Western diplomat said.

Like most East European countries, Bulgaria has so far been spared from international terrorism, although some Western officials have suggested that Sofia itself has organised several terror attacks, including the failed bid to kill the pope. But there is ground for Bulgarian concern about domestic security, including worsening relations with Ankara, caused by forced assimilation of a Moslem Turkish minority estimated at 900,000 or 10 per cent of the population.

There is also control of major through-traffic on Bulgarian roads, and the presence of several thousand Arab students, including several hundred Libyans. The Bulgarian Government has not reported any arrests since the mysterious 1984/85 bomb blasts. These hi: Plovdiv station where a woman was killed, and Varna Airport on the Black Sea, at the end of summer 1984, to be followed in March 1985 by an explosion on a Sofia-Burgas train.

The latter "incident," as the press called it, left seven dead and nine injured.

It was not until May 1985 that the authorities acknowledged the existence of terrorist activities on their territory, announcing tougher punishments for those respsonsible for criminal acts. They spoke of "a certain agitation of criminal and hostile elements acting under the influence of the ideological struggle on a world scale." Bulgaria's programme of forced assimilation of its Moslem Turkish minority, whose members are required to "Bulgarian-ize" their names, has caused considerable unrest.

According to a recent report of the human rights group Amnesty International, 100 people have been killed and 250 arrested during the campaign across the country. The number of internment camps for Bulgarians of Turkish origin has gone up in the last six months from one to four, according to Western sources.

In Sofia, the authorities have also recently reinforced protection of embassies. Surveillance at the U.S. Embassy has been exceptional in recent months, though this is due more to superpower tension than fear of attack. The street serving the U.S. Embassy has been closed to traffic, and pedestrians can no longer use the pavement outside.

At the same time, determined to maintain order, Bulgarian authorities have also twice refused since the U.S. air strike on Libya on April 15 to authorise Arab student demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy.

LUKANOV, YORDANOV MEET VISITING MINISTERS

AU251912 Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Yuriy Kozhin, deputy minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R.

They discussed the further extension of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers, met today with Dr Felleke Gedle- Giorgis, Ethiopia's minister of information and national guidance.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION OPENS WITH IRAN

AU281747 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA) -- Topical questions in the development of Bulgaro-Iranian trade and economic relations will be on the agenda of the third session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation which opened in the capital today. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and head of the Iranian delegation is Mr Abbas Ali Zali, minister of agriculture.

A positive assessment was given at a plenary meeting to bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation, and emphasis was laid on the good prospects for its further expansion on the basis of mutual benefit and cooperation. The discussion will cover the possibilities to activate contacts in trade, agriculture, transport, and mining. To this end, four working groups have been established to concretize the projects of interaction.

BRATISLAVA NOTES ANNOUNCEMENT OF KIEV ACCIDENT

LD281951 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet Union: The Council of Ministers has announced today that an accident has occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, during which one of the reactors has been damaged. Measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident are being taken and aid is being given to those who have been affected by the accident. A government commission has been set up.

PRAGUE EXAMINES AIMS OF REAGAN'S TALKS IN BALI

LD291005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan continues his journey to the summit meeting of the seven main capitalist countries, which will open in Tokyo next Sunday. An important stopover is awaiting the President; the Indonesian island of Bali. The following commentary is devoted to this stopover:

The aim of Ronald Reagan's stop in Bali is not, of course, the island's white beaches but a meeting with the foreign ministers of the six member-countries of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The foreign ministers of Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei will thus have the very first opportunity to talk to the highest representative of the biggest capitalist power. The U.S. President indicated during his stopover in Honolulu the tone he intends to set at the meeting when he declared that the world today is a very dangerous place. In this he was undoubtedly right. The fact is, of course, that he failed to add that he himself is trying hard to ensure that there are such dangerous features in the present day world -- and not only on the American continent itself or in Europe but also in Asia.

U.S. military bases cover the face of Asia. They stretch from Japan through South Korea to the Philippines, and it is the U.S. Government which is trying to put Asian countries into a military harness. Ronald Reagan will no doubt be pushing this very line during his meeting with the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers. In the first place it is anticipated that he will magnanimously offer U.S. military storage facilities to Thailand, which could be made available to Japan in the case of so-called necessity. In the U.S. scenario, Cambodia represents this so-called necessity. In this context Ronald Reagan declared yesterday that the United States is ready to make a contribution to settle the situation. This would sound good if the President had not added immediately that the communist government in Vietnam constitutes a threat and that one cannot negotiate with it.

So how does Ronald Reagan plan to contribute to a settlement of the situation if he does not want to negotiate? His answer is evidently again only arms. Washington's efforts to create military groupings also rank within the same category. The already existing grouping -- in essence a military axis -- Tokyo-Seoul-Washington, will apparently be reinforced by ASEAN getting a new coat, a military one.

The appeal issued last week by the Soviet Government and addressed to Asian countries warned against such a course of action. It pointed out that arms and military blocs are no solution and that Asian countries should seek a solution at the negotiating table. Reagan's trip to Southeast Asia is directed at precisely the opposite.

BILAK RECEIVES OUTGOING NICARAGUAN ENVOY

LD251428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Aguiles Centeno Perez, the ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Prague today at the end of his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

Meets With Gerle

LD252022 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 25 (CTK) -- The 14th session of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation opened here today to assess the coodination of the Czechoslovak and the Mongolian national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period.

The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks is led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, the Mongolian delegation is headed by Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suren.

The delegations also deal with results achieved in implementing the conclusions of talks between the tow countries' premiers held in Ulaanbaatar in July 1985, and with the preparation of an intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation in the next five years. Expansion of cooperation in geological research, ores mining in Mongolia and their processing and cooperation in leather and footwear industry are also on the agenda of the talks.

The Mongolian delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia earlier in the day

Meets Strougal; Signs Protocol

LD282008 Prague CTK in English 1846 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 28 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Mongolian Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suren who headed the Mongolian delegation to the 14th session of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

They exchanged information on the main tasks of the two countries' five-year plans of national economic development and their implementation this year. They underlined the importance of intensification of the Czechoslovak and Mongolian economies which creates prerequisites for faster growth of the national income and thus also increases in goods exchanges between the two countries in 1986-1990.

According to a protocol signed at the close of the commission's session today, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia will further develop cooperation in geological research and ore mining in Mongolia and theri effective processing, and cooperation in the leather and footwear industries in the five-year period. Choynoryn Suren signed the protocol for the Mongolian side, the signatory for Czechoslovakia was deputy premier Ladislav Gerle.

Visits Trade Fair

LD270023 Prague CTK in English 1359 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 26 (CTK) -- A Mongolian Government delegation, led by Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suren, today visited the 17th international consumer goods trade fair in Brno. It inspected the expositions of the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations Drevounia, Centrotex, Merkuria, CS, Keramika (Czechoslovak Ceramics), Jablonex, Skloexport, Omnia and Exico. The guests were especially interested in products of the leather and footwear industries. Mongolian experts will chose models to be produced in Mongolia within cooperation with Czechoslovakia in the years ahead. Czechoslovakia will provide for Mongolia textiles, threads and technological equipment. Mongolia will supply to Czechoslovakia leather shoe uppers and ready leather footwear.

17TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR HELD IN BRNO

Urban Meets GDR, Iraq Officials

LD240307 Prague CTK in English 1918 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Brno, Moravia April 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban received GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dietrich Lemke at the 17th international consumers goods trade fair here today.

They discussed development of trade between the two countries last year and implementation of a 1986 protocol on Czechoslovak-GDR goods exchanges.

Bohumil Urban also received Iraqi Deputy Minister of Light Industry 'Uthamah Hamadi, who is deputy chairman of the Iraqi part of the permanent committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. They reviewed fulfilment of conclusions made during the visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to Iraq last year and discussed implementation of the two countries' long-term economic agreement and extension of trade cooperation primarily in consumer goods.

Contracts Signed

LD261327 Prague CTK in English 1145 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 26 (CTK) -- Contracts for goods exchange worth over 2,000 million crowns were concluded by Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations with partners from 30 countries at the 17th international consumer goods trade fair Brno in the first 3 days. Imports to Czechoslovakia amount to 603 million crowns of the total.

Under some of the contracts, Exico will export footwear to the Federal Republic of Germany, Jordan and Canada, Artia will sell over 3,000 record plays to Hungary and Jablonex will export artifical jewellery worth 12,5 million crowns to Italy, Britain, Switzerland and the U.S.A. Intercoop will import from Poland greenhouse vegetables worth 15 million crowns. Omnia prolonged an agreement with Polish partners on cooperation in the production of radio tape recorders up to the year 1990. The mutual volume of supplies will reach 50 million roubles. The foreign trade corporation Kovo and two Czechoslovak enterprises signed an agreement with the Yugoslav enterprise Rudicajavec on cooperation in the production of television sets in 1986-1990. Drevounia will cooperate with the Yugoslav firm Jugodrvo in the manufacture of furniture components worth almost 16 million crowns.

ADN CITES TASS ON USSR NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

LD281833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (ADN) -- An accident occurred in the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine, TASS reported. One of the nuclear reactors was damaged. Measures have been taken to overcome the aftermath. Aid is being given to the people concerned. A government commission has been appointed.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. POLICY, TOKYO SUMMIT

DW282009 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Klaus Franke's weekly international review]

[Excerpts] The summit meeting of the 7 biggest Western industrial states, beginning in Tokyo next Sunday, should be the appropriate forum to respond seriously to the USSR's clear offers for joint arms control measures. Several days prior to the meeting, the Japanese Socialist Party asked the representatives of the 7 states to contribute to a constructive dialogue with the aim of abolishing nuclear arms arsenals and preventing the militarization of space.

According to Western news agency reports, however, the U.S. President wants to make the struggle against terrorism as he views it the essential topic of the deliberations. Those sources believe that he will have difficulty in convincing his partners of the soundness of his policy. However, the U.S. huge state debt which has caused many other problems in the international capitalist economy and in developing countries will not be discussed. The problem of the 31 million unemployed in the highly industrialized capitalist countries, which in the trade unions' view should be a main topic of the summit, will most probably only be mentioned marginally.

The FRG newspaper WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE wrote on the U.S.-West European economic relations recently: United outwardly, however, internal trench struggles for quotas in the international markets, import quotas, unfair trade practices, arms cooperation, and technology transfer. Undoubtedly such behavior, which is characterized by protectionism and other discriminations in economic relations, is not conducive to an improvement of the international climate in general.

Therefore, at this point a new initiative by the USSR should be recalled, which was proposed in a government statement last week. The Soviet Union, being one of the biggest Asian and Pacific powers, suggests that the states of the region conduct a comprehensive exchange of opinion on the development of equal, mutually advantageous, and stable cooperation in trade, economy, technology, science, and culture. It is stressed that despite different political systems, ideologies, and philosophies, the people in the Asian-Pacific area are bound by common interests in life. If nuclear and chemical weapons were abolished by the turn of the century and the militarization of space prevented, as suggested by the USSR, they would be relieved from the fear of the danger to which we all are exposed and would be given more security.

The decision of the South Pacific states to declare the region a nuclear-free zone undoubtedly must be considered the beginning of a development in the right direction. However, plans to set up a so-called Pacific community as an independent regional group and subsequent military bloc will lead to a dead end.

The fact that Washington's policy of brutal military actions against insubordinate countries meets with less and less understanding even by Asian countries that have been pro-American in the past, was shown in the UN Security Council where Thailand backed the resolution against the U.S. air raid on Libya. Replacing policy by military actions is anything but political responsibility in the nuclear age.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB COUNCIL; APPOINTMENTS MADE

LD282319 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN) -- At its 14th meeting in Berlin on Monday the National Executive Council of the GDR Trade Union Federation, FDGB, affirmed its intention to use the full strength of the trade unions to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. A resolution on the organization of socialist competition states: "In the firm conviction that the policy of the SED corresponds to the interests of the working class and all working people, embodies the good of the people, and safeguards peace, the trade unions will also act, under the leadership of the party, as loyal and reliable comrades-in-arms of the SED in the qualitatively new period that faces us in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR."

The National Executive Council summoned the 11th FDGB Congress for 22 to 25 April 1987 in Berlin. Before then, the functionaries of the trade union groups, the trade union executives in departments, enterprises, and towns, and the executive councils of the FDGB, its industrial trade unions and trade unions will be elected.

In his speech, the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, proceeded from the view that the trade unionists of the GDR are fully and completely committed to the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. This happened because the aim of all projects is unchanged -- serving the good of people. The principle that the representation of interests through trade unions in socialist society is unthinkable without active participation in the struggle for high economic growth and maximum labor productivity, is being consistently implemented with the continuation of socialist competition. In this, the use of key technologies must go together with the further improvement of working and living conditions.

The National Executive Council called for firm solidarity with the party of the working class to be proclaimed on 1 May, the holiday of the working people.

In the discussion, trade unionists reported on first results in the organization of the competition in evaluating the 11th SED Congress.

The National Executive Council relieved Baerbel Ritter of her function as member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive Council and thanked her for the work that she has performed. Christina Emmrich, director of the Women's Affairs Department of the National Executive Council, was coopted onto the National Executive Council and elected a member of the Presidium and secretary of the National Executive Council. In connection with her taking on another leading trade union function, Charlotte Bombal, chairwoman of the Central Executive Council of the IG [Industrial Trade Union] of textiles, clothing, and leather, was relieved of her function as member of the National Executive Council and of its Presidium.

DKP PUBLISHES ANTHOLOGY OF HONECKER STATEMENTS

LD281427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (ADN) -- The German Communist Party [DKP], Party Executive presented the book, "Erich Honecker -- Coalition of Reason," which they have published, at an international press conference in Bonn today. Karl Heinz Schroeder, member of the Secretariat of the DKP Party Executive, stated that his party believes that at a time when peace is extraordinarily threatened, it is particularly important to acquaint oneself with the GDR's policy of dialogue. This applies equally to the various political forces in the FRG.

The most important statements by Erich Honecker in the last 3 years have been compiled in documentary form in this book and the decisive political viewpoints of the 11th SED Congress are shown, Schroeder said. The book provides proof of the great part that the GDR is playing in the international arena. There is information on how relations between the two German states ought to proceed and a balance-sheet for the society and social policy of the GDR.

In the foreword by Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, it is stated that the DKP's motives for publishing the book are because the first socailist state on German soil had become a peace factor of the first order worldwide, 40 years after its founding. The consistent peace policy of the GDR had its foundations in the socialist social order, an order in which the scientific-technological revolution was being mastered for the blessing of the people and was guaranteeing full employment and secure prospects for young people. The book was intended to acquaint the democratic public in the FRG with the constructive, level-headed, and persistent peace policy of the GDR and its leading representative, Erich Honecker. It is precisely the two German states that bear a special responsibility for peace in Europe and the world. To carry out this responsibility is the task of the politicians and especially of the working class and peace movement of our country. To recognize it, to examine and weigh the proposals of the GDR and draw the appropriate conclusions for our country -- the book is intended to serve this purpose.

BRIEFS

DW271435 HOUSING CONSTRUCTION -- Some 80,000 citizens live in the Fritz Heckert area of Karl-Marx-Stadt. The construction workers of the Wilhelm Pieck housing construction combine plan to build 8,705 apartments -- 454 more than in the previous year. With a 2-percent overfulfillment of the plan tasks in the first 3 months, the Karl-Marx-Stadt housing construction workers have created good conditions for fulfilling this most ambitious annual target according to schedule and in good quality. During the past years housing construction has to a growing extent shifted to intra-urban areas, for example to Sonnenberg, a traditional workers district in Karl-Marx-Stadt. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Apr 86 DW]

BUDAPEST REPORTS KIEV NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

LD282043 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] An accident has occurred at a Soviet nuclear power plant. One of the reactors of the Chernobyl power station has been damaged. A government commission has been set up in Moscow as a result of the accident. The USSR Council of Ministers issued a communique announcing that measures are being taken to remedy the consequences. Those injured are receiving medical help.

The Soviet news agency TASS says the accident is the first of its kind in the USSR. Soviet television's news program has also reported the incident.

Chernobyl is in the Ukraine, north of Kiev, where the Pripyat and Ush Rivers meet and where the Kiev water reservoir [as heard] begins.

It has been established in Sweden that a radioactive cloud is moving over the eastern part of the country and it is also affecting Finnish territory. Instruments have detected a rise in radioactivity in several locations in Scandinavia.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR ADDRESS AWARDS CEREMONIES

LD290016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The Congress Flag as well as the Red Challenge Flag of the Council of Ministers and the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] Presidium were presented today to several enterprises. We will report from two venues where two members of the MSZMP Politburo, the president of the Presidential Council, and the chairman of the government presented the flags. First, Pal Toth reports from the Raba Hungarian Wagon and Machine Factory for railway equipment in Gyoer, and then Sandor Csillag will report on the festival at the Mineralimpex Foreign Trade Enterprise for petroleum and mining products.

[Toth] "The Raba Factory in Gyoer achieved outstanding results in the congress work competition, and it has won the Congress Flag as well as the Red Challenge Flag of the Council of Ministers and SZOT. The value of its gross production in 1985 increased by 7 percent, and reached 23.5 billion forints. Its capitalist exports of $100 million constituted an 11 percent increase. All this was was achieved solely by increasing productivity."

When presenting the awards, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, said the following:

[Losonczi] "We are well aware that it was not easy to further boost the outstanding results that the Raba collective had already achieved before the congress competition. However, I am certain that this collective, which has endured the ordeal, will also in the next 5-year plan enrich our industry and the results of our people's economy with similar results. I would like to wish every worker of Raba great success, good strength, and health for the future."

[Csillag] "Over a period of 5 years, Mineralimpex has contributed $590 million toward balancing the people's economy. This amounts to 25 percent of the earnings indispensable for balancing the economy.

"For its outstanding activity in the past years, Mineralimpex has received the Red Flag of the Council of Ministers and SZOT, as well as the Congress Flag, which were presented by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the government, at a festival held in the Officers' House of the People's Army in Budapest. The premier spoke with appreciation about the work of the Mineralimpex Foreign Trade Enterprise. He then spoke of economic issues that affect all of us. Here are quotes from his speech."

[Lazar] "It is generally known -- and I do not want to go into detail about this now -- that there were lessons to act on in 1985, and the experiences up to now in 1986 also caution us that the new tasks require a new approach. It is also known that in order to achieve the goals determined at the 13th congress, we must work, not only better, but also differently from -- if you wish -- how we worked in the past. We must adapt our work to the modified, changed requirements I have just mentioned. The task is not easy, but can be fulfilled.

"Domestic and international conditions are often difficult from day to day and change quickly. But amid the difficult and quickly changing conditions, too, we must find the solution that yields the best result for society and the people's economy."

[Czillag] "After the premier's speech, government decorations were presented to the best workers of Mineralimpex."

[Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 28 April shows Lazar opening his speech as follows: "Difficult and laborious years are behind us. We had to make use of all our knowledge and expertise to meet the requirements we set for ourselves. The resolution of the 13th congress, which has also been quoted here, sets a tough, difficult task for us. It has set the task for the people's economy and all working collectives to give a new impetus to the economy so that it will preserve the already attained balance and so that we can channel more resources toward the advancement of technical progress. At the same time, we can take a step forward to improve living conditions and standards. Only good work, better and more fruitful work can yield this."]

MSZMP'S SZUROS MEETS FINNISH LEADER

LD281110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] In Helsinki Mauno Koivisto, Finnish head of state, has received Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary and chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee. At the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they talked about some topical issues of international life and the traditionally good relations. Matyas Szuros was invited to Finland by Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister and chairman of the Social Democratic Party.

HAMORI HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW YOUTH MEETING

LD271710 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 26 -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Central Committee, left for Moscow on Sunday to attend a meeting of the leaders of youth organizations in socialist countries. Present at the delegation's departure at Ferihegy Airport was Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador in Budapest.

WARSAW CITES TASS REPORT ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD281912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] TASS has published a Soviet Government report which states that an accident has taken place in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant which resulted in damage to one of the nuclear reactors.

Steps to eradicate the consequences of this failure are being taken. Help is being given to the victims. A report published by TASS says that the Soviet Government has set up a commission.

In connection with this incident, TASS writes that this is the first such accident in the Soviet Union, whereas similar incidents have happened more than once in other countries. For example in the United States in 1979 alone, 2,300 failures were registered in nuclear power plants.

'Radioactive Cloud' Reported

LD290724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] As we reported yesterday, there was a breakdown of one of the nuclear reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine. Steps to eliminate the consequences of the breakdown have been taken.

As the result of the failure, a radioactive cloud passed over the northeastern region of our country yesterday [28 April] at a great height. The measurments made all over Poland's territory indicated that the level of radioactivity was not dangerous to the population's health.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed a governmental commission chaired by Deputy Premier Szaladja for constant appraisal of the situation and analysis of the results of measurements which are being carried out in the country. The commission will keep the public informed on the current situation.

TWO POLES ARRESTED FOR 'SPYING' FOR FRG

LD281759 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 28: The counter-intelligence service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs apprehended in Katowice two Polish citizens: 56-year-old Romuald I. and 45-year-old Iwona S. who are suspected of spying for the intelligence of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The operational proceedings made so far corroborated the initial suspicions that Romuald I., a staffer of the voivodship office in Katowice was linked with a foreign intelligence service. As it was revealed, in the flat of Iwona S., an employee of the State Slaski Theatre, he arranged a spy base. A special camera with an instruction and films, an equipment for invisible writing, a radio for receiving spying instructions, carbon paper, ciphers and code tablets were found, among other items, in secret compartments.

The investigation bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has been carrying out a vigorous investigation in the case under the supervision of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office which gave its consent for publishing some personal data of the two suspects.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS EGYPTIAN DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

LD290441 Warsaw PAP in English 2155 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received here today first deputy minister of economy and foreign trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kamal H. Hasayn. Egypt's Ambassador to Poland M.F. al-Hennawy participated in the talks.

On the same day, Minister Hasayn met with Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik. The two assessed the state of mutual economic relations with particular stress put on possibilities of their future development.

MESSNER RECEIVES VIETNAM'S DONG SI NGUYEN

LD261720 Warsaw PAP in English 1532 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 26: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner today received alternate member of the political bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vice-Premier and Minister of Transport of the VSR Dong Si Nguyen. The sides discussed problems of cooperation between the two countries. On the same day Vice-Premier Dong Si Nguyen was also received by co-chairman of the Polish-Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation, Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol.

COMMISSION WITH TURKEY DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD290434 Warsaw PAP in English 2158 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ankara, April 28 -- The Polish-Turkish mixed commission for economic and technological cooperation held a meeting here to assess the state of trade and economic cooperation between both countries, particularly in power engineering, shipbuilding and coal mining.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the state of hitherto cooperation in these fields and pointed to the existence of prospects for its further development. They also confirmed that there exist possibilities of developing cooperation in the chemical, metallurgical, and electronic industries. The sides reviewed prospects for expanding the volume of mutual trade turnover and diversifying the list of the exchanged goods. The commission made decisions on creating financial mechanisms expected to stimulate further growth of mutual supplies.

Turkey is one of Poland's most important partners from among developing countries. Last year's bilateral trade turnover reached some 180 million dollars.

LABOR MINISTER ON 'WITHDRAWAL' FROM ILO

LD282002 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 28 Apr 86

["By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Zrobik" -- PAP byline]

[Text] Sofia, April 28 -- Sepaking to a meeting of heads of state organs overseeing labour affairs in the socialist countries here, Polish Labour Minister Stanislaw Gebala presented Poland's stance regarding the withdrawal from the International Labour Organization (ILO), formally notified to ILO in November 1984.

He said the notification papers made it clear Poland was prepared to resume its cooperation with the ILO if the reasons for the withdrawal were removed. He said no changes on the issues have so far taken place which would justify a change in the Polish stand, and so under the ILO Constitution, on November 16 this year. That is after the two-year notice period, Poland would formally cease to be a member.

The minister said that after filing the notification, Poland had been approached with attempts aiming to win a change in her fundamental stance. These were sham attempts however, and did not assume the removal of the causes which had forced Poland to announce the withdrawal. He added that the course of the upcoming 72nd ILO session would largely determine Poland's stand on possible assumption of cooperation and staying with the ILO, of which Poland is a founder member.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

LD290331 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 -- The government Presidium today reviewed problems of the chemical industry and pointed to the need of constant modernization and development of the chemical and oil industry.

The 1986-90 programme in this field provides for a swift development of those spheres, which are essential for the nation's food supply and its health, namely, the production of artificial fertilizers, plant protection agents, cleaning agents and means of hygiene, as well as medicines and sanitary articles.

One of the main targets of the programme is to reduce the share of imported components, balance supply and demand, and finally, to intensify exports of processed goods.

Also today, the government presidium reviewed the state of preparations to youth holidays as part of tourist exchange agreements with the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. 160.5 thousand Polish children and teenagers will spend their holidays in the GDR, which is by 6,000 more than last year. Some 20,000 young people will go to the Soviet Union, and another 10,000 to Czechoslovakia. Poland, in turn, will play host to nearly 160,000 young people from the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

PARTY BRANCHES PREPARE FOR PZPR CONGRESS

LD290409 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 -- On directives from the PUWP Political Bureau in the wake of the CC 27th Plenum, party branches in factories, colleges, communes, towns, cities and city-sectors across Poland will hold pre-congress conferences till the end of this month. This will close another phase of the campaign preceding the tenth congress of the party scheduled to start in late June, and will mark the start of similar conferences on the voivodship (regional) level.

The CC Commission for Culture gathered here today to discuss the draft programme of development of culture, focusing on such issues as financing of culture, changing the hitherto form of its dissemination, the culture-making role of the school and mass media, and the functioning of the peasant and worker cultures and their relations to the national culture.

The meeting expressed hope for their collectively elaborated document to be later adopted by the congress as part of the party's programme.

In a related development, the Economics and Economic Policy Commission of the nationwide trade union group OPZZ today formed a working team to prepare "trade union view of the economic part of the guidelines for the tenth congress".

Also today, a team of the congress committee for drafting the congress resolution met to define key issues that should be contained in the draft.

The meeting was presided over by Tadeusz Porebski.

General Staff Conference

LD241405 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23: A pre-congress PUWP Conference was held at the academy of the General Staff of the Polish Army today.

In the light of the current international situation participants in the conference pointed to the need to increase efforts with a view to a further comprehensive socio-economic development of this country.

Taking the floor during the discussion Marian Orzechowski stressed the great importance of the forthcoming 10th PUWP Congress. Referring to the current state of international relations and existing threats, he spoke about the need for further efforts aimed to consolidate Poland's role in the world and to maintain peace. The conference was attended by head of the General Staff of the Polish Army, General Jozef Uzycki.

TRADE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON NEW SEJM ACT

LD281400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with Jerzy Borowski, a director in the Foreign Trade Ministry, by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Andrzejewska] A few days ago, the Sejm passed an act on setting up companies with foreign capital contributions. What will this look like in reality? Does an act of that kind settle every issue, including those of employment and earnings? I am putting these questions to Director Jerzy Borowski of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

[Borowski] We are really glad that the Sejm has passed the act on companies with foreign contributions, which will enable our Polish enterprises to animate their economic activity and perhaps will provide better operating conditions. What you raised is very important. The act contains the fundamental economic, financial, and legal provisions and we do not expect, nor does the act envisage, that particular ministers should issue any executive regulations. Nonetheless, specific policy principles on issues such as wages, employment, or financial issues will have to be elaborated by the appropriate ministries. Right now, we are working with our colleagues from other ministries on defining the principles that will be operative in respect to the future companies.

[Andrzejewska] But will these talks not stifle the act? Or is it likely that the bureaucracy will kill it?

[Borowski] We, the officals, want to execute the government's intentions as contained in the act to the best of our ability.

[Andrzejewska] We have not understood one another. I fear that these talks about wages, about employment will perhaps not so much change the act -- that would not be possible -- but will simply delay its actual implementation for a long time.

[Borowski] The act contains the fundamental provisions and nothing can alter those; but there is the question of legal interpretation. What is needed is precisely the interpretation that would promote in the best way possible the establishment of the future enterprises.

[Andzejewska] Is the treasury likely to kill it off?

[Borowski] The act contains the fundamental principles and they cannot be changed in any way, so this is not something we fear.

[Andrzejewska] Is it the question of small turnover tax?

[Borowski] No, no no. It is simply that the basic fundamental provisions, such as those concerning tax on revenue, allowances against tax on revenue, the size of hard currency allowance -- all this is provided for by the act and cannot be altered.

AUSTRIAN JOURNALIST ACCUSES WALESA OF 'LYING'

AU241248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by Herbert Boeck of the WECO press agency, Vienna: "Mr Walesa, Why Are You Lying?"]

[Text] We print below a text sent in by the Austrian press agency WECO for publication in the Polish press. The Vienna agency also sent two photographs, which we also print. The captions below the photographs and the title of the text were supplied by WECO.

In order to explain to readers the circumstances which have led to the publication of this article by Herman Boeck of Vienna at the request of WECO, we will recall the fact.

At his 4 March 1986 press conference, government spokesman J. Urban criticized statements by Father Henryk Jankowski [Walesa's confessor] made during an interview with H. Boeck. This interview by Father Janowski and L. Walesa was printed in the FRC and Austria. Father H. Jankowski said, among other things: "We will chase the Russian occupiers out of the country with our rosaries," as well as other offensive remarks.

At that time, Father Jankowski wrote a declaration saying that he had given neither this interview, nor any other, and that he had not met with any Western journalists at all. He spoke on this subject to the congregation during a service in the church of which he is parish priest on 13 April. He confirmed his declaration whereby he had not received any Western journalists and had not given an interview -- and accused the government spokesman of falsification.

At a subsequent press conference, the government spokesman displayed the interview printed in the KLEINE ZEITUNG and BUNTE and illustrated with pictures of those interviewed, and quoted from a talk between a representative of the Polish Embassy in Vienna and Editor Boeck.

Editor Boech had told the representative that Father Jankowski and Lech Walesa had given him an exhaustive interview during two successive meetings. He had faithfully conveyed the interview's contents, for which he had a witness, and the interview had been photographed.

In the meantime, Lech Walesa issued an open letter to PAP and Western correspondents in Poland, saying that there had been no such interview, but at the most a polite talk with a group of worshipers at St Brygida's Church, among who the Austrian journalist might have found himself.

The text below, signed by the interviewer, expresses the stance of the Austrian press agency WECO toward these denials, and in particular toward the statement L. Walesa sent to the press.

On 10 April, 1986, Lech Walesa issued a statement to Western journalists and the official Polish press agency PAP referring to my interview with him and Father Henryk Jankowski.

This interview was printed in BUNTE, one of the largest FRG periodicals, as well as in the important Austrian newspaper KLEINE ZEITUNG.

As proof that I indeed held a personal talk with Mr Walesa and Father Jankowski, a photograph was published showing me with Lech Walesa and Father Jankowski in the parish building attached to St Brygida's Church in Gdansk.

Neither WECO, nor BUNTE, nor KLEINE ZEITUNG received the denials by Father Jankowski and Lech Walesa. That is why I was very surprised when during his Warsaw press conference, Minister Jerzy Urban read from a statement by Lech Walesa. This statement by Walesa was also printed in the Polish press.

Minister Jerzy Urban conveyed me this statement via the press attache of the Polish Embassy in Vienna, Mr Zbigniew Nowak. After reading it carefully, I could not believe these really were Lech Walesa's words. I clearly told the Polish press attache, Mr Nowak, that the purpose of this statement could only be to defame me and my colleague, photographer Felix Zeitlhofer, under government pressure. However, Mr Nowak assured me on his own behalf and on behalf of Minister Jerzy Urban that there was no question of falsehood under the pressure of the government, but that Lech Walesa had himself voluntarily conveyed this statement to Western journalists, PAP, and such church officials as the Bishop of Gdansk....

What does Lech Walesa say? He says that this interview never took place, that my colleague Felix Zeithofer and I were probably never even in Gdansk, and that this interview had been supplied to us by third parties intent on damaging Lech Walesa. He spoke about deliberate falsification, about a glaring abuse and violation of journalistic ethics.

All these are strong words by Lech Walesa. Because he is clearly strong in delivering blows, he is bound to understand that one has to be equally strong when receiving them.

So, Mr Walesa, I reject your explanation for what it is -- lies, slander, insinuation. I am disgusted with your conduct toward Western journalists. I ask myself: What is the purpose of this, what are you trying to achieve?

You know very well that my colleague and I spent seveal days in Gdansk. You know very well that we spent many hours talking to Father Jankowski alone and to Father Jankowski in your presence.

You must be aware that we visited St Brygoda's Church and your apartment and attended together with you the funeral of an employee of the Lenin Shipyards. We also had the pleasure of traveling together in your Volkswagen minibus. We also drank a glass of champagne and ate sandwiches in your apartment. And now you, Mr Walesa, are saying in all seriousness that all this never happened and even that we were never in Gdansk?

I therefore ask you, once more, Mr Walesa, what are you aiming at, what is your purpose, and what are these lies and slander supposed to mean?

Do you realize that with this statement you are inflicting enormous harm not only on yourself, but also on all the people in your movement, of which you insist you are the only 100 percent spokesman? Is everything that you and Father Jankowski said in the interview untrue? In other words, is all the criticism made by General Jaruzelski, Premier Messner, Minister Urban, the government, and the party untrue? You did not criticize affairs in Poland, so does that mean they are so stable that you, Mr Walesa, need not criticize them any longer? Your statement brings one to such a conclusion. But if the answer is yes, Mr Walesa, you are really unnecessary.

Now you will ask yourself how this article, by the pen of a Western journalist, got into the Polish press. You will suspect magic forces, tricks, or something else. The truth is far simpler than you think. Because you have presented all these accusations in the Polish press, I also wanted to reply to them in Poland. On condition that my reply is translated correctly and printed without abridgement.

[Editorial note] H. Broeck received texts of Father Jankowski's statement and L. Walesa's letter at the Polish Embassy in Vienna.

POLITBURO REVIEWS PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

LD222331 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today reviewed the provisions of the programme of scientific-technological progress in the national economy in the current five-year priod. The situation in scientific-research centres in particular sectors was discussed against the backdrop of the envisaged development of science and technology in the years 1986-1990. The Political Bureau got acquainted with the plan of the realization of the resolutions of the 3rd congress of Polish science, recommending that party authorities of all levels popularize the plan and give it the necessary support. The Political Bureau also got acquainted with the course of the visit by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner to Czechoslovakia and approved its outcome.

MOKRZYSZCZAK AT WROCLAW IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD250404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] An ideological and theoretical conference under the slogan, "The PZPR: The Leading Force in Building Socialism," took place in Wroclaw with the participation of the party aktif from five voivodships in southwest Poland. Speaking at the conference, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak recalls that the ninth congress acknowledges that the elaboration of a strategic program by the party is a condition for its being equal to the tasks of the new stage of the country's socialist development. The draft PZPR program calls for partywide and societywide discussion, stressed the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It indicates the strategic aims in the development of the country up to the beginning of the 21st century and sets out the main roads leading to these aims.

SRI LANKAN PREMIER VISITS BRASOV, BUCHAREST

AU281949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/4/1986 -- On Sunday, April 27, the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, and the officials accompanying him on his visit to Romania were the guests of the Municipality of Brasov (central Romania). Seeing round two representative units of the Romanian machine building industry, tractors, and lorries manufacturing enterprises, whose products are exported to nearly one hundred countries throughout the world, including Sri Lanka - Premier Ranasinghe Premadasa showed appreciation at the way in which production is organized, at the respective units' high technology and broad export availabilities. Socio-cultural units and tourist spots in the County of Brasov were also visited.

On Monday afternoon, the Sri Lankan premier returned to Bucharest and visited the new residential districts of the Romanian capital, as well as the Bucharest underground.

CEAUSESCU MEETS U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL OFFICIAL

AU281540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1528 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/4/1986 -- On Monday, April 28, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Milton F. Rosenthal, co-chairman of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, aspects were examined of the development of Romanian-U.S. ties, more particularly, of economic collaboration and cooperation, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

SPEECHES TO RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU231333 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3 April carries on pages 2, 4 and 5 reports on speeches ranging from 800 to 1,400 words made by full and candidate Political Executive Committee members at the 2 April RCP Central Committee Plenum.

The speakers are also chairman of people's councils in various countries and their speeches follow the same pattern. The first part of the speech is devoted to praising Ceausescu in every way, then achievements registered in the county they represent are presented and some failures admitted. The speakers assume responsibility and pledge to work better and harder in future.

Gheorghe Operea is the only full Political Executive Committee member whose 1,400-word speech is reported on page 5 of the 3 April SCINTEIA. His speech refers mostly to Romania's international economic cooperation. He admits that "in foreign trade activity, there were some shortfalls, which could have been prevented by a better organized work and more responsibility on the part of enterprises and specific ministries." He considers one of the reasons for nonfulfillment of the export plan is "the fact that our country did not fully exploit its participation in international markets". Concluding his speech, Oprea assures Ceausescu that activity in the field of foreign trade will improve and pledges to work better in future "in accordance with your guidelines and recommendations, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Ceausescu."

Ion Radu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, represents Brasov county and in the 1,400-word report of his speech accomplishments of that country are presented with appropriate thanks to Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu for their "useful recommendations and direct and generous support offered to the socioeconomic development of the county." The speech concludes with praise of Ceausescu's recent speech to the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front Plenum.

The reports on the speeches by candidate Political Executive Committee members Ilie Matei, representing Timis county, Gheorghe Stoica, representing Dolj county, and Szasz Iosif, representing Harghita county include the usual praises of Ceausescu, criticism and self-criticism for the failures and conclude with the pledges to "fulfill the plan provisions and work with all our working energy and still to implement the party decisions".

The 1,200-word report on the speech by Marin Enache, candidate Political Executive Committee member and minister of the Metallurgical Industry, presents the achievements attained by the ministry and that branch of the economy, but also includes some criticism of the results attained in 1985 which "were not in accordance with our possibilities" and reasserts the fact that the causes of some shortcomings "had been extensively discussed and analyzed during general meetings in enterprises and central departments". The report includes pledges for better work "in accordance with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations" and concludes with expressions of thanks to Elena Ceausescu "whose tireless activity and valuable contribution to the metallurgical research inspired new dimensions and forces for solving problems we have to face." The last words of the speech assure Ceausescu of better work.

NICU CEAUSESCU ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING IN MOSCOW

AU281953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 28/4/1986 -- A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania led by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, participated in Moscow in a consultative meeting with leaders of youth organizations in socialist countries. During the meeting, opinions, information and experience were exchanged with regard to the current preoccupations of the young generation and its contribution, along with the peoples, under the leadership of communist and workers' parties, to the socio-economic development of the respective countries.

A number of specific modalities and actions were highlighted whereby the youth can contribute to the implementation of the provisions set under bi- and multilateral economic agreements reached at summit level, under the long-term programmes for economical and technical-scientific collaboration concluded within the CMEA included.

The UCY chief delegate outlined the active participation of the young generation in Romania in the whole people's efforts, in the attainment of the targets set by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP.

It was stressed that these days, when the whole nation makes preparations for the 65th foundation anniversary of the RCP, the homeland's young generation proved its attachment to the homeland and the party. Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the active stance of the Romanian youth who, in the spirit of the principles of the foreign policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives on an international plane, militates consistently for the strengthening of the generation's unity of action in the fight for peace, disarmament, for a better and more just world. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

STUDENTS APPEAL TO U.S., EUROPE FOR PEACE

AU281951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/4/1986 — The plenary meeting of the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania, convened on April 28 in Bucharest, adopted an appeal to the progressive and democratic student associations in European countries, the USA and Canada, in countries on other continents. Emphasizing that the Romanian academic youth is resolved to make its contribution to the attainment of the aims contained in the vast programme for the "International Year of Peace," the document calls on all students, the young generation and progressive forces everywhere to rally their efforts to check the course of international tension, solve existing problems by way of negotiations, develop the detente policy and promote the people's peace and independence.

EMIGRE COMPLAINS OF 'BLACKMAIL' BY REGIME

AU231350 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Text: Letter from a Transylvanian to the Bern CSCE Meeting

Attila Ara-Kovacs, who emigrated from Transylvania to Hungary some years ago, recently sent the following letter to the Bern expert conference on human contacts:

"Never in my life have I voiced a plea for help that would have only been of personal concern to me. Today's Romanian regime has taken extensive advantage of this: It tried to blackmail me with my political comrades, my family, and my friends. There is one aspect of the blackmail that is still topical today. My ailing parents, who not only do not have the appropriate health care but have none at all, are not allowed to come for a visit to Hungary, where they would be able to receive medical treatment, to rest, and to see me.

"With this letter I ask the conference participants not to search for any justifications for their consciences of a state leadership that deprives man of his dignity and hates the people and is, in the interest of maintaining its power, capable of avenging itself on helpless individuals in the same way as on the 2 million of my Hungarian compatriots in Transylvania, who are suppressed by means of state terrorism, and at the same time on the entire Romanian people."

'HARASSMENT' OF GERMAN WRITERS REPORTED

AU281502 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Barbara Coudenhove - Kalergi report -- recorded]

[Text] The most prominent name among the German writers in Romania is that of Herta Mueller, lyricist and essayist, who has received several literary prizes in the FRG and in Austria. In the past few months she and her colleagues, many of whom want to emigrate, have been forced to suffer harassment that would hardly be possible in any other East bloc country: dismissals from their workplaces, house searches, seizures of manuscripts, bans on the publication of their works, and even physical violence. The so-called Adam Mueller-Gutenbrunn literary circle in Temesvar in the Banat region has been the meeting place of the Romanian German-speaking authors in the past few years. After a tape with Wolf Biermann songs was played there, the Romanian security police raided the center, which was alleged to be dangerous to the state.

The lyricist Helmut Frauendorfer, head of the German-language student theater, was detained and expected to state that texts hostile to the state were written and promoted at that center. He refused to do this and was beaten. When seven fellow writers protested in a letter to the local party secretary, a ban on publishing their works was imposed on all seven. A list of names of those banned, who henceforth must not be employed or mentioned, was handed out to all newspaper editorial offices and radio stations. It was not even possible to publish a death notice for the Temesvar author Ralph Bossart who committed suicide, because it contained banned names.

The Romanian state officially proclaims a tolerant policy with regard to the so-called coinhabiting nationalities. The German minority -- some 300,000 people -- as well as the larger Hungarian minority is being increasingly made to toe the cultural line. There are no more German-language radio programs in the Banat, the work of the theatrical group is obstructed, and no writer participates in the cultural circle any more. An interesting and original national culture which had strong ties with Austria is dying. The most recent news from the Banat is that writer Willian Toepk, a cosigner of the mentioned appeal, who has been unemployed for months, has applied for an exit permit to the West. The result was that he was called up into the notorious Romanian "concentrare" labor service for May. His friends in Romania say that if this happens he will be carried off to some place inside the country. They say: We are anxious about Willi.

VLAJKOVIC GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD UPON ARRIVAL

LD281300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party arrived at noon today on a 3-day official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

The guest from Damascus was welcomed and greeted at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Radovan Vlajkovic, the president of the SFRY Presidency, with Dusan Ckrebic, the president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency; Dimce Belovski, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, the federal secretary for national defense; Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobroslav Culafic, the federal secretary for internal affairs and others. Also at the welcoming ceremony was Davorin Kostanjsek, SFRY ambassador in Damascus, and Adnan Nashshabah, Syrian ambassador in Belgrade.

At the end of the formal welcoming ceremony, Presidents al-Asad and Vlajkovic were taken by car to the Palace in Dedinje, where the guest from Damascus will stay during his visit to Belgrade.

On the broad plateau of Belgrade's Surcin Airport, just before the formation of traffic lines, the two presidents greeted several hundred Syrian students and Syrians who live and work in our country. The two presidents went up to this large group of people who were cheering Yugoslav-Arab friendship.

This afternoon, official Yugoslav-Syrian talks begin at the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade. During the exchange of views there will be discussion about bilateral relations, cooperation, the current activity of the nonaligned prior to the eighth summit in Harare, and about the development of the situation in the Near East and the Mediterranean.

Yugoslav-Syrian talks will also include discussions centering on the internal development of Yugoslavia and Syria in accordance with the normal practice of summit meetings. These meetings were first initiated by Tito and Al-Asad and stimulate the development of the friendship of the peoples of the two Mediterranean countries.

Vlajkovic, Al-Asad Talks

LD282050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The official political talks between Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, began in the Palace of the Federation this afternoon. The meeting between the two presidents and their aides, which lasted about 2 hours, proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere and focused on cooperation between the two countries as well as the most topical international issues. Both sides emphasized the importance of this top-level meeting for the further promotion of friendly cooperation whose foundation was laid by Presidents Tito and al-Asad.

Relations between the two countries were assessed as friendly. At the same time, it was stressed that economic cooperation was lagging behind political cooperation and that the economic ties reflected neither of the two countries' desires nor their potentials. It was said that the lag in economic cooperation was caused by both unfavorable world economic trends and by the difficulties confronting the two countries. The two sides expressed a strong belief in the possibility of finding a way out of the current stagnation. This subject will be discussed in more specific terms by departmental officials.

Radovan Vlajkovic and Hafiz al-Asad assessed the current international situation as very complex and stated that the unfavorable trends had been in evidence for some time. As two countries that firmly adhere to the original principles of nonalignment, Syria and Yugoslavia have their roles to play in the general efforts to overcome the present situation in international relations, which is characterized by pressure, threats, and even open armed attacks.

The latest developments in the Mediterranean were also the subject of the talks between Vlajkovic and Al-Asad. The two presidents put forward their own views of the situation and emphasized every country's inalienable right to safeguard its independence, its territorial integrity, and its independent path of development. As for terrorism, the two sides stated that there was no justification whatsoever for terrorist action but added that no country had the right to assume the role of arbitrator or to act on its own judgment and criteria leading to the use of force. Attention was also paid to the international community's interest in preventing terrorism as an evil of the present-day world and to eliminate the causes that incite it. It was also said that terrorism and the people's struggle for national liberation were not on the same plane.

Reference was also made to world troublespots and particularly to the situation in the Near East. It was stated that the aggressive policy pursued by Israel and its allies was the main cause behind the tense situation in the Near East and that there were no signs of any changes in Israel's attitude.

During today's meeting the Syrian president spoke kindly about President Tito and his past meetings with him. Radovan Vlajkovic spoke about the continuity in our domestic and foreign policy orientations.

The Yugoslav-Syrian top-level talks will continue tomorrow and on Wednesday. It is expected that more attention will be devoted to the activity of the nonaligned countries and the preparations for the next summit in Harare.

Dinner Toasts

LD282207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1911 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, held a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this evening in honor of President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In the course of the dinner that took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

"Your visit to Yugoslavia not only symbolizes the long tradition of friendship in our relations, but also affords an occasion for us to assess our desires and scope and real possibilities and needs," stressed President Vlajkovic as he addressed his guest.

Having stressed that Syria has always been one of Yugoslavia's most important partners, particularly with regard to the Nonaligned Movement, President Vlajkovic continued his toast by saying that the two countries had had positive experiences in the development of economic relations and that it is necessary to make efforts to improve this cooperation in all possible areas.

Concern for the current development of the situation in international life came to the fore in the toast of President Vlajkovic, who went on to say: "It is hard to avoid the impression that the world is at this moment again experiencing the dramatic anticipation on the border between fear and hope; hope was aroused by the events that followed."

In this connection, Vlajkovic said: "The fact remains that the feeling of deep concern was never able to give way to real and all-embracing optimism. The tension in relations between the bloc powers, which is burdened by the arms race, still continues. The trouble spots remain unresolved, poverty prevails in the world, attacks on independence and pressures are almost legalized, conflicts are flaring up and aspirations toward domination do not cease. The fact also remains that prospects different from these can only be created through the democratization of international relations, through peaceful coexistence and peaceful negotiation, which implies equality both in responsibility and in rights."

Vlajkovic then stressed: "It is well known that Yugoslavia immediately and sharply condemned the U.S. bombing of the two towns of the independent and nonaligned Libyan Jamahiriyah. Aggression against independence, and this by means of direct military force in which the innocent population suffers, is one of the most striking examples of a threat to international order and security within it. The use of force cannot solve any problem, because it is precisely through this that violence in the world originates and spreads.

"We condemn any terrorism. Whether it is committed by individuals, groups or states makes no difference, because any terrorism endangers life and the basic human right to live in security. However, we have always made a clear distinction between what is terrorism and what is the liberation struggle of a people for its dignity and its independence. For Yugoslavia knows the price of one and the other.

"The countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, in whose immediate vicinity the longest lasting crisis of modern history is taking place, rightly interpret this situation as a threat to their own sovereignty, integrity, security and independence. The nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean in particular are now pointing toward closer cooperation and involvement. Appealing to reason and to political steps to resolve the crisis, Yugoslavia will continue to advocate consistently the principles which guarantee not only to her and the countries of the Mediterranean or the Middle East, but also all the countries of the world, a stable and unhindered development in peace and security. I do not need to emphasize that these are also the essential principles of nonaligned policy, which is for socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia the only option for strengthening independence.

"The present crisis in the Mediterranean is also a dramatic reminder of the need for an urgent solution to the crisis in the Middle East and of the Palestinian question -- naturally, on the internationally accepted foundations and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, whose fate takes first place in the unravelling of the dangerous Middle Eastern web.

"A comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East is the only guarantee of the tranquil life and development of each of the countries in the region. This is doubtless the individual interest of every country, and this means the vital common interest: and is not possible without the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and an end to its policies of aggression, the contrast cause and stimulus to the dangerous Middle Eastern maelstrom.

"A very important contribution to the realization of the conditions for holding an international conference on the Middle East can doubtless be given by the joint action of the Arab countries of the region in which the Syrian Arab Republic has a prominent place. Increased involvement in the cause of a peaceful and just solution should also be our common orientation in the preparations for the summit meeting in Harare."

Continuing his toast, Vlajkovic noted the worrying development of events surrounding Libya and the appeal for an end to the bloodshed on the Iran-Iraq battlefield.

Stressing that the Movement of Nonaligned Countries is facing important tasks and great responsibility, Vlajkovic advocated the increase of activities in preparation for the eighth summit. It is natural that activity is now being increased for this important gathering. Everyone wishes the summit conference in Harare to be successful.

In conclusion Vlajkovic said: "There is no doubt that the activity of the nonaligned countries is more necessary today than ever before, especially in the struggle for new and more just world economic relations, for the renewal of the North-South dialogue and for the solution of the difficult and acute economic and financial problems of the nonaligned and the developing countries. There is no doubt that this must be one of the main concerns of the summit in Harare."

In his reply to his host's kind words, President al-Asad expressed his belief that this visit, too, would make a fresh contribution to the efforts to strengthen the fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, parties and governments of the two friendly countries. Recalling his meetings with President Tito, the guest from Damascus said:

"All my meetings with him, in their content and results, were fruitful and beneficial. His correct views and foresight largely contributed to these results. He was a personal friend of mine and we were firmly linked by ties of friendship, trust and loyalty. He was also a friend of our country and our nation. It is with full respect that we recall his glorious views about this.

"During this first visit of ours to your country after Tito's death, I cannot but bring back the memories preserved in our hearts and feelings, full of greatest respect for his long struggle, his glorious national role and his exceptional efforts in hard times and situations when the firm foundations of present-day Yugoslavia, of its development and reputation were established, and for his special role in founding the Nonaligned Movement, establishing its principles and strengthening its role on the international scene.

"We are particularly pleased to see that Yugoslavia is safeguarding its magnificent cultural heritage left by President Tito. It helps to enrich and further develop the system established by Tito."

Continuing his toast President al-Asad said: "On this occasion again I must emphasize Yugoslavia's place in the Nonaligned Movement. Its first conference was held in your capital and both Syria and Yugoslavia, who were among its founders, have remained loyal to its principles."

Drawing attention to the situation in this [as received] region, President al-Asad stressed: "After the U.S. aggression on Libya, the world, which used to talk about the crisis in the Middle East, is now talking about the dangerous situation in the Mediterranean. Due to its geographical position, Yugoslavia is naturally interested in the situation in this region. The Arab world is also interested in it as a result of its own geographical position and its destiny."

President al-Asad went on to say that the United States had committed an act of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, killing innocent people, women, old people and children. And this in the year of world peace. "Perhaps that is the way in which they like to celebrate it," the Syrian president stressed, and added:

"When trying to justify its aggression against Libya, the U.S. Administration maintains that in this way it wants to resolve the so-called problem of terrorism. However, the problem lies in the U.S. Administration, which refuses to tackle the roots of the problem and to find just solutions that would help thwart international terrorism and violence. In this way it is creating a climate favoured by some imperialist and Zionist forces which deny any difference between terrorism and national resistance by enslaved people. We sharply condemn acts of terrorism and strongly support people's struggle for their usurped rights, aspirations and freedom.

"Reaction to the U.S. aggression of Libya in Asia, Africa, Europe and on the continent of America itself, including the United States, is a referendum the outcome of which is a clear condemnation of U.S. policy and shows obvious doubts in the claims that the aggression has not made the world a more secure place. On the contrary, it has increased the possibilities of an explosion, since the U.S. aggression on an independent sovereign and nonaligned country and the attempt to kill that country's leader is the most blatant form of terrorism."

Bringing has toast to a conclusion, the guest from Damascus stressed: "The entire world is in a state of concern and tension as a result of the policy of confrontation and the escalation of the arms race pursued by the United States, and because of unjust economic system in the world.

"And if concern and tension are to be replaced by calm, peace and security, we must intensify efforts to launch initiatives toward disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons. Instead of increasing spending on arms, more should be spent on people's welfare. A new international economic system should be established that would bring about justice in this sphere and help to realize the interests of the poorest nations.

"We support initiatives designed to establish peace, to end the arms race and those aimed at halting nuclear tests, thus leading to disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons. We also support the initiatives aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone of peace in the Balkans. We call for the respect for the principles of the UN Charter and are investing efforts at promoting the principles of the Nonaligned Movement."

KOSOVO LC POLITICAL COMMISSION BEGINS WORK

LD282336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- There is no use whatsoever in constantly repeating the already boring assessments about the difficult situation, the loss of confidence in the LC and the strengthening of anti-socialist forces and tendencies. Starting from this assessment, Azem Vlasi, in his opening speech in the Commission for the Development of the LC, Ideological Construction and Statutory Questions, the Political System and Intra-National Relations, stressed that the consequences of this method of working manifest themselves more seriously in Kosovo's circumstances than in other environments.

The whole LC and, above all, its leadership, must radically change its work method and the way it operates. When individual leaders expound opposing opinions on important political issues, this gives rise to confusion and disorientation in the public. It is particularly dangerous, Vlasi said, if these divergences appear on an intra-national basis. It is both dangerous and unacceptable for the basic criterion for mutual recognition, rapprochement and ideological linkage between communists to be primarily their national adherence.

Vlasi went on to state that considerable results have been achieved in Kosovo in overcoming the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events, but that these results are not yet complete. Stressing that Albanian nationalism and irredentism is still operating by other methods, Vlasi stressed that recently there have been increasingly evident tendencies toward organized operation of Serbian nationalism in Kosovo and in regard to Kosovo, and nationalism manifesting itself partly as a reaction to the escalation of Albanian nationalism, but with its own original ideas, theses and slogans.

The most important task for communists and progressive forces from the ranks of the Albanian nationality continues to be that of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Where the manifestation of Serbian nationalism -- both in Kosovo and in regard to Kosovo -- is concerned, it should be said that the struggle against this can be successfully waged and won primarily outside Kosovo, Vlasi stressed. We shall make our greatest specific contribution to this in struggling against Albanian nationalism, and for complete stabilization of the political and security situation in the province; and in resolving those problems and difficulties which are justifiably pointed out by progressive people from the ranks of the Serbs and Montenegrins who wish to live here together with Albanians and others. We shall thereby best prevent Serbian nationalists from abusing the state of affairs in the province and from maliciously manipulating the real problems and misfortunes of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, as they recently tried to do.

As for the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins, the gravest problem burdening our overall state of affairs and relations, I think, Vlasi said, that there is almost nothing to be added to the assessments, conclusions, and tasks which we previously established, with the aim of halting the exodus.

Azem Vlasi then spoke about the need to strengthen the moral image of the communists, about cadre policy, about strengthening confidence and togetherness between the nations and nationalities, about the LC's tasks in regard to the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and so forth. Speaking about the amendments and addenda to the statute of the Kosovo LC, he said that the position of the Kosovo LC in the LCY and the Serbian LC remains basically the same. The independence of the republican and provincial leagues of communists within a united LCY implies their full and equal responsibility for the unity of the whole, that means for the unity of the LCY. And equal responsibility implies full equality, too, Azem Vlasi said.

The predominant topic of the first few speakers in the Commission for the Political System and Intra-national Relations was the strengthening of ideo-political unity in the LC and of the moral profile of communists.

Sinan Hasani spoke at greater length on the immediate tasks arising out of the stances of the joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, at which the political and security situation in Kosovo was examined. At the time, he said, attention was drawn to the necessity of guaranteeing full responsibility and the more efficient functioning of the state organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, with the aim of securing the full freedom, security and equality of all citizens. In this connection broad-based activity must precede the action of the organs of internal affairs and other state organs.

Hasani further stressed the need for a concrete struggle and more offensive political approach to the activities of the nationalist forces in all republics and provinces. The Belgrade LC City Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee will take the appropriate measures to paralyze the nationalist and anti-Albanian activities of the bourgeois right and other anti-socialist forces. The judicial organs of Kosovo, Hasani stressed, must urgently tackle the solution of all cases in which the freedoms and rights of citizens are restricted. The internal affairs organs will investigate all complaints against the actions of certain of their services and members, analyze unresolved cases of damage, fire and sabotage, and take legal measures.

The sources for the spread of the irredentists will also be analyzed in order to thwart its activity, above all through political action. The origin of the material resources for the purchase of enormously expensive real estate will also be established, Hasani said. I hope, he said, that in the course of this year, the problems that have arisen concerning the flags of the nationalities will also be resolved.

The judicial organs will take measures to tighten up on the penal policy for criminal acts that are assessed as socially dangerous. The extent and all cases of the usurpation of social property will also be established and measures proposed for the restoration of ownership. Within the framework of these measures, I hope, said Hasani, that mistakes committed in the procedure for establishing the general social interest will be rectified in the shortest possible time, and that just compensation will be distributed for expropriation in Kosovo -- Gazivoda, Brezovica, Vranica, Radonjic, and so on.

Special measures have to be taken with the aim of preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress. By the end of June, the state organs and sociopolitical organizations in Kosovo, from local communities to the provincial level, are to submit new programs of measures that will create conditions for halting the emigration. At the same time, by additional measures, the programs for the return of those who want to will be strengthened and expanded. We also expect, Hasani said, greater involvement on the part of prominent political activists of Yugoslavia and Serbia in order to intensify political work and remove the causes which are giving rise to dissatisfaction.

In connection with the economic development of Kosovo, the need is being stressed for our greater reliance on our own forces. This does not mean, Hasani stressed, that there will be a shortage of assistance from the broader social community. The Federal Executive Council together with the Executive Council of Serbia will begin formulating concrete measures and actions for the more rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Speaking about the present difficulties in the country and Kosovo, Hasani noted that in order to realize the established tasks we need significant changes, above all in the work and behavior of the entire LCY, and for all the reasons that are known to us these must be more profound and more fundamental here in Kosovo. The Kosovo LC must make a determined change in its work method, even if this process lasts until the next provincial conference, Sinan Hasani said.

Dragan Antonijevic disputed the assertion made at the meeting of the Kosovo veterans who live in Belgrade, that about 300 experts had been driven out of Titova Mitrovica. We know nothing about this, he said, but it is well known that certain work organizations in Belgrade have been over-willing to provide apartments and to employ people from here; in this way they have stimulated emigration. He advised the Kosovo veterans who live in Belgrade to establish links with the veterans' organization in the province, and in this way to contribute to the stabilization of conditions. Apart from this, he also rejected attacks on certain prominent figures from Kosovo that had been voiced at the above-mentioned meeting.

Socioeconomic Commission Starts

LD282258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Pristina, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Despite the many shortcomings, problems and restricting development factors, it can be noted that increasingly important results are being obtained in all the areas of socioeconomic life in Kosovo, Ilija Vakic today said, who delivered the introductory report in the Commission for the Development of Socialist Socioeconomic Relations and for Socioeconomic Development of the 14th conference.

Vakic illustrated this introductory assessment by referring to the economic development during the postwar period. However, he recalled that the dynamics of economic growth was slower in relations to the pace of the development of the country, which made it impossible for the relative difference in the level of development of the province in relation to the average for the country to be overcome.

We communists are required to point out all the elements of a truly dynamic development of the province and its genuinely epoch-making transformation and progress, Vakic went on to say.

However, he added that we are equally obliged to point out the continued relative stagnation in the growth of the social product behind the average for the country, so that we can together establish the reasons for that and jointly establish the tasks for this stagnation to be eliminated.

Ilija Vakic sees association and mergers between the associated labor in the province and that in the rest of the country as a constantly relevant task and a way to overcome this stagnation. Relying on this happening, the province is planning to ensure that during the ensuing 5-year period an average social product growth rate of 7.8 percent and to employ about 70,000 people.

Speaking of the reasons for the economic stagnation in Kosovo, Vakic mentioned the inefficiency of investments as one of the most important reasons that efficiency is well below the national average. This happened because of the uneven inflow of the resources of the funds of the federation,and also because of inadequate investment programs, irrational planning and construction of the projects, extended deadlines and overspending.

Reverting to the topic of pooling labor and resources with other organizations of associated labor in the country, Vakic stressed that this was not an organizational or technical question, but primarily one of economics and politics. It is an economic necessity and a requirement for faster and stabler development, and also an irreplaceable factor of further enhancement of brotherhood and unity and togetherness of the nations and nationalities of all our country.

In this introductory report Ilija Vakic announced that during the ensuing period special attention will be paid to the development of the crafts industry, to labor-intensive branches of the industry and to the most rational use of the resources that will be made available through an employment loan.

There was great interest in the work of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations and Development. About 200 delegates and guests took part in the afternoon work of the commission, of whom over 30 immediately asked to be given the floor. Kacusa Jasari, who was the first speaker in the debate, stressed that despite all the recent positive developments in the economy, especially the high growth rate of industrial production, the Kosovo economy had to do much more in order to make better use of existing capacity and to reduce the excessive cost of economic operations.

DOLANC DECRIES ALBANIAN IRRIDENTISTS IN KOSOVO

AU282030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] It is necessary to understand that relations in the SR of Serbia are very sensitive. What is involved is a republic with two autonomous provinces. About 1.5 million citizens live in Kosovo. At the same time, Kosovo is considered as the cradle of Serbians. After making these assertions in an interview for the readers of the Ljubljsna periodical TELEKS, Stane Dolanc touched upon the Albanian irredentists' insolent intention to make an ethnically pure Kosovo. We failed to sufficiently oppose this tendency at the level of the federation, Serbia, and above all, the province. There were thereby grave excesses and the aggravation of social relations between the nationalities. Here is a report by Relja Atanasijevic:

Stane Dolanc said that the SFRY Presidency made a concrete program of activities with a view to ensuring the activity of all structures of state and self-managing apparatus in Kosovo, ensuring security for all those people, irrespective of their national affiliation, and halting emigration using all means -- either by banning the selling of real estate or annulling contracts made under duress.

It was also envisaged to explain the unsolved cases of physical and other pressures on Serbs, Montenegrins, and Albanians. An inspection of work of state administration organs and judiciary will also be carried out, and implementation of principles of a realistic population policy will be required. It is impossible, namely -- under the conditions of population explosion -- to ensure a quicker material and social development of the province in which the percentage of Serb and Montenegrin population will decrease even more in 20 years, even if the emigration is halted. It is therefore necessary to solve problems in Kosovo by well-organized action. Administrative measures will be undertaken only if there is no other way.

The SFRY Presidency has presented the initiative that punishments for offenses such as rape and attacks against the life and health of people in Kosovo be made stricter. Those offenses are on the rise and they are causing the greatest social damage. We have agreed on the implementation of this program at a joint meeting with groups of comrades from Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo, Dolanc said.

Regarding the second time Serbs and Montenegrins went to Belgrade, Stane Dolanc said that great trouble compelled them to travel, since they did not know what to do any more. Some people in Belgrade, however, wanted to take advantage of the meeting in the Sava Center and to use it for an attack against the system. They have failed in this, simply because the people from Kosovo did not want that.

Stane Dolanc also touched upon the recent articles published in Slovenia which treated the problems and positions in Kosovo very differently. It has almost come to the situation in which some support the Albanians, and others the Serbs and Montenegrins. This has met with negative reaction in Serbia and in Kosovo.

In his interview to TELEKS, Stane Dolanc pointed out the permanently negative attitude of Albania toward Yugoslavia. He added that this neighboring country would have to realize that it is in its own interest to establish the best possible relations with our country. Yugoslavia is also interested in such relations because of peace and security in the Balkans, but it demands that Albania refrain from interfering in our internal affairs.

VOJVODINA LC CONFERENCE ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD262238 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The 18th Conference of the Vojvodina League of Communists has ended with the election of a new Provincial Committee of 115 members, and the ratification of nomination of members of the LCY Central Committee and delegates to the 13th LCY Congress from the provincial League of Communists.

At the first session of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC, Djordje Stojsic, hitherto president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, was elected president of the Presidium, in accordance with the amended and addended statute of the Vojvodina LC, with a 1-year mandate and the possibility of re-election.

The following were elected members of the Presidium by secret ballot: Zivan Berislavljevic, Janko Drca, Miroslav Francuski, Todor Gavrilov, Katalin Hajnal, Svetozar Jovanovic, Sinisa Korica, Geza Madai, Miladin Stanimirovic, Djordje Stojsic, Milovan Sogorov, Karlo Vajs and Silvija Zugic-Rijavec.

At a separate session, the Presidium elected from its members Milovan Sogorov, hitherto member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC, as secretary, with a 2-year mandate without the possibility of re-election.

SERBIAN CONFERENCE APPROVES LISTS OF CANDIDATES

LD281318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Republican candidates' conference of the SAWP of Serbia approved a list of candidates for the most responsible posts in the Republic. Candidates for the membership of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are: Svetislav Bozic, Vukoje Bulatovic, Ljubisa Igic, Sefcet Jasari, Veljko Markovic, Radovan Medjedovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Dr Zoran Pjanic, Ivan Stambolic president of the CC of the LC of Serbia, and Dr Ljubinka Grgovcevic. The candidates' conference decided to suggest to the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to elect Ivan Stambolic its president and Vukoje Bulatovic its vice president.

The following have been proposed as candidates for the membership of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assmebly: Krsta Avramovic, Istvan Berdal, Milenko Bojanic, Miodrag Veljkovic, Djordje Jandkovic, Milibor Jovanovic, Dr Jelka Miljkovic, Toplica Nedeljkovic, Tomica Taicevic, Novak Rodic, Sinan Sahiti and the present vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Borisav Srebric.

CROATIAN SWAP CANDIDATES FOR VARIOUS OFFICER

LD282257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Republic Conference of the Croat SAWP, in a secret vote today, agreed on the lists of candidates for the most responsible offices in Croatia and Yugoslavia.

Vlado Dobec, Mato Grbac, Mirko Knezevic, Tomislav Kovacm Ivo Latin, Ante Markovic, Olga Milicic-arslanagic, Rade Pavlovic, and Mirko Sinobad are candidates for membership of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In addition to these nine candidates, one more candidate will be selected later from the ranks of scientific or foreign policy workers and the president chosen.

Andjelko Runjic and Branko Zekan are the candidates for the office of President of the Croat Assembly, and Vojislav Vuckovic, Dusan Suput, and Ivan Kriva are candidates for the office of vice president. One more candidate for vice president of the Croat Assembly will be chosen later. Milan janus and Milorad Bekic are candidates for the office of president of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Croat Assembly; Aldo Matosevic and Mirko Setina for president of the Chamber of Municipalities; and Zvonimir Novak and Ivica Segota for the office of president of the sociopolitical Chamber of the Croat Assembly.

A list of 15 candidates for members of the Croat Republican Executive Council has also been drawn up. In addition to Ante Milovic who was earlier put forward as Croatian premier designate, the following are candidates for membership of the Croat Executive Council: (?Stjepan Bratko), Nada Filipovic, Ivan Fumic, Srdjan Kiska, Ivan Kovac, Aleksa Ladavac, Bozo Arendic, Nikola Mrkic, Vilim Mulc, Cedomir Paic, Ivan Plese, Simo Raic, Mladen Radmilovic, Stipe Tojcic, and Ivica Trnokop. Three more candidates for membership of the Croat Executive Council will be announced later.

Luka Brojcilo, Vlasta Cazin, Franjo Cipris, Stanko Golik, Ivica Grubisick, Stevan Kispal, Andjelko Kruzicevic, Stanko Kuftic, Gjenio Radic, Drago Susec, Mirko Skakic, and Ivo Vrandecic are candidate members of the delegation of the Croat Assembly in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav assembly.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ELECTS PRESIDENCY, OTHER BODIES

LD282214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Skopje, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its first constitutive session today the new Macedonian Assembly elected the new Presidency of that republic. The Presidency is made up of Ljiljana Kuculovska, Dr Vladimir Mitkov, Academician Meteja Matevski, Dr Georgi Mihajlovski, Muca Femi, Jezdimir Bogdanski, Dragoljub Stavrevm and Fahri Kaja.

During the first session of the Presidency Dragoljob Stavrev, until now the president of the Macedonian Executive Council was elected the new president of the Presidency.

Dr Vlunet Starova has been elected President of the Macedonian Assembly with a 2-year term of office, while Pavle Georgievski, Elica Doneva, and Durgut Edipovski were elected vice presidents. Ivan Avramovski has been elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor; Ilija Gligorovski, President of the Chamber of Municipalities; and Petar Karajanov, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Macedonian Assembly.

Stojan Andov, Salvica Veljanovska, Tahir Kadriu, Muzafer Ismail, Zlatan Mitev, Krste Nekovski, Predrag Petrovski, Dusan Popovski, Blagoja Siljanovski, Dr Sinisa Spasov, Pavle Tasevski, and Milan Hrovat were elected members of the delegation of the Macedonian Assembly in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav assembly.

Dimce Kozarov will be the new president of the Macedonian Constitutional Court.

Gligorije Gogovski has been elected president of the Macedonian Executive Council, and following his proposal the assembly elected the following members of the Executive Council: Vasil Vlaski, Dr Vlado Kambovski, Ilija Filipovski, Zoran Kostovski, Aleksandar Andonovski, Mihajlo Manevski, Metodije Tosevski, Ivan Mitrovski, Dr Tomislav Bundalevski, Dr Srdjan Kerim, Tome Malevski, Andrija Tokarev, Dr Tito Belicanac, Milovan Sikovski, Dr Sava Filimovski, Dr Radmila Kiprijanova, Borislav Naumovski, Milce Balevski, Mirko Mironski, Vera Terzijeva-Trojacanec, Dr Najdenko Popovski, Ikmet Krivac, Bogdan Todorovski, and Vangel Arnaudov.

Out of the above Executive Council members, five are republican secretaries, 13 are presidents of the republican committees, and the others have no government departments under them.

More Officials Elected

LD282217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Skopje, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The newly elected Macedonian Executive Council today held its first session, which was chaired by Gligorije Gogovski. During the session Vasil Vlaski, Dr Vlado Kambovski, and Ilija Filipovski were elected vice presidents of the Macedonian Executive Council, and Tomislav Stefoski was elected its secretary.

PAPANDREOU COMMENTS ON MACEDONIAN MINORITY NOTED

LD271231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Skopje, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- Andreas Papandreou is the first Greek prime minister who has so openly and categorically disputed the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Greece and the Macedonian nation as a whole, Nevenka Mitrevska writes in a commentary in NOVA MAKEDONIJA today.

The paper connects Papandreou's pronouncement in parliament with the strengthened anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav activity of official Greek representatives in the country, in Western Europe, and in overseas countries. Papandreou is not a politician "of yesterday" to whom it ought to be pointed out that any negation of a nation is a direct, prohibited, and crude interference in the internal affairs of another country, in this case, Yugoslavia. Such pronouncements also clash with Athens' official insistence on good-neighborliness and respect for peaceful Balkan initiatives.

The paper notes that the ever-present "Macedonian question," which has been used by the right to attack the socialist government, this time, it seems has served to turn the attention of domestic public opinion away from burning internal economic and political problems. Despite this, the sincerity of the nationalist outpourings of Prime Minister Papandreou should not be doubted.

However, regardless of the behavior of its neighbor, Yugoslavia will not deviate from the policy of nurturing good-neighbor relations, however conscious it might be that, for success, sincere goodwill alone and advocating it, is not sufficient, NOVA MAKEDONIJA concludes.

'MACEDONIA QUESTION' RAISED IN SOFIA PERIODICALS

LD282130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 28 Apr 86

["The Policy of Destabilization: TANJUG Commentator Milik Djukic comments -- TANJUG heading]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Vienna quarterly EUROPEISCHE RUNDSCHAU, in a piece centering on Bulgarian claims on Macedonia that was published in the first half of 1983, wrote that it is altogether comic to debate whether a state recognizes or does not recognize a people, its language, or its culture.

Sofia, however, is not ceasing in its efforts to gain acceptance of its allegation that Macedonian history, culture, and language do not exist, or that the Macedonians as a people do not exist.

Such theses have been raised recently, once again. Two Sofia periodicals, VOENO-ISTORICHESKI SBORNIK and ISTORICHESKI PREGLED, dealing with Palesudski's books, reiterated in their April issues that the Macedonians as a people do not exist even in the SR of Macedonia, and that the inhabitants of Vardar Macedonia have always manifested "Bulgarian national identity" and "Ethnic-historical adherence to the Bulgarian nation," these periodicals write, when the "opportunities and circumstances" permitted them to, suggesting the conclusion that the Macedonians would also do so were it not forbidden in the SR of Macedonia.

The LCY is accused of creating the Macedonian people. Sofia assuses the Yugoslav Communists of "nationalism" because they "Macedonicized the Macedonians."

"Unitarism" is also imputed to them, because they "imposed" the creation of the Macedonian Republic by the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions and by military-political force. Sofia assessed everything that the Macedonian people has achieved in its republic and in Yugoslavia as "inflicting serious harm on the interests of the Bulgarian nation."

Sofia directly warns that is will no longer "make concessions to the constant pressure of the Yugoslav leadership," as it did when the Bulgarian leadership recognized the Macedonin people, its republic within Yugoslavia, and the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria. The periodicals now say that the Macedonian question became "open and topical" from that time onward.

The existence of the Macedonian people and the SR of Macedonia has long since ceased to be the subject of any review or dispute by anyone, and it cannot be so in the future, either. The Sofia authors ought to finally understand that the "Macedonian question" has long been closed to anyone's schemes or pretensions. Furthermore, in the same way, challenging the AVNOJ decisions and principles in Yugoslavia is outmoded, and is regarded as crude interference in internal affairs.

Interference in the affairs of other countries not only burdens bilateral relations but also operates most bravely to destabilize the broader situation in the Balkans.

SR OF BOSNIA ELECTS PRESIDENT, OTHER OFFICALS

LD282340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Sarajevo, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the constitutive session of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia and Hercegovina today, Munir Mesihovic was unanimously elected Presidency president. The Presidency went on to elect Salko Oruc chairman of the Commission for Organizational and Cadre Questions; and Nijaz Mutevelic was appointed general secretary of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia and Hencegovina.

SLOVENE SCHOLARS ON 'PRESSURES' IN ITALY, AUSTRIA

LD252113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 17200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, April 25 (TANJUG) -- In the last few years members of Slovenian national communities in neighbouring Italy and Austria have been exposed to exceptionally strong pressures, as well as to the processes of stepped up Romanisation and Germanisation.

Less than a century ago on the territory of these states some 80 thousand Slovenians used to live, while now there are only some 16 thousand.

The above is one of statements made at a press conference today in Ljubljana in which a group of thirteen most eminent representatives of all Yugoslav academies of science and culture participated. At the invitation of the Slovenian Academy they visited, from April 21 to 24, Carinthia and Friuli-Venezia Giulia and studied the position of the Slovenian minority in the Austrian and the Italian provinces.

As the principal reason for the denationalisation of Slovenians the Yugoslav academicians cited the insufficient teaching institutions and a very poor educational system, the unavailability of Slovenian newspapers, as well as bad, virtually non-existent reception of radio and TV signals from Slovenia.

Yugoslav academicies are uanimous in the assessment that the members of these already small national communities fight for their rights by the force of argument and knowledge, accepting the rules of the game of the majority nation, but also demanding equality. In this they should have now, more than ever before, the support of their mother nation and the Yugoslav community as a whole.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES YOUTH, RELIGION RELATIONSHIPS

LD282233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Can a religious young man be a member of the Socialist Youth Federation? This question was posed today at a session of the commission for ideological work of the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation Republican Conference devoted to the relationship between the young and religion. Young believers, it was said, can, on an equal footing with their contemporaries, be members and even leaders in the socialist youth organization. The Socialist Youth Federation is a front organization which rallies all young people in an effort to develop in them democratic awareness and telerance toward various convictions.

It was noted in this connection that the belief of an individual should in no way be equated with religious institutions. The youth organization should not, it was stressed, behave in a competitive manner toward the church, on the principle of seeking to attract more young people. Still less should the church be blamed for what the Socialist Youth Federation is sometimes incapable of doing -- that is rallying and organising young people. Religious institutions deserve criticism only when they overstep their rights and jurisdiction and digress into the area of clericalism and clericonationalism.

It was proposed that the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation support the initiative for founding postgraduate studies for the research and study at the Faculty of Philosophy of Religious Phenomena. In this way it will be possible to systematically monitor and explain religiosity among the young on a scientific basis.